the State of Maryland of a quantity of the above-named product which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide (44.8 grams per 100 cc.) and alcohol (5 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, (bottle label) "For Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, Lumbago * * * A Foe to Pain," and statements in an accompanying circular representing that it was efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, and lumbago; that it would heal, would restore to normalcy helpless victims of rheumatism, arthritis, neuritis, sciatica, and lumbago; that it would restore to health, would bring freedom from pain and distress, and would bring perfect health regardless of whether the condition was of recent origin or had developed to a serious stage; and that it would relieve suffering and disability, were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for such purposes.

On December 5, 1940, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere, was adjudged guilty, and a fine of $25 was imposed.

492. Misbranding of Vitalex Perdiz. U. S. v. Manuel Perdiz (Vitalex Laboratories). Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. D. C. No. 2986. Sample No. 4576-E.)

The labeling of this product not only contained false and misleading statements regarding its therapeutic qualities, its vitamin B_1 content, and the absence of any injurious drugs, but the glass vial containing the tablets occupied only about one-half of the capacity of the carton in which they were packed.

On July 28, 1941, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed an information against Manuel Perdiz, trading as Vitalex Laboratories at Buffalo, N. Y., alleging shipment on or about May 16, 1940, from the State of New York into the State of Indiana of a quantity of Vitalex Perdiz which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it contained glycerophosphates of sodium and calcium, small proportions of iron phosphate, zinc phosphide, and nux vomica, and indications of brewers' yeast and extract of cod-liver oil, coated with calcium carbonate and colored pink. Biological examination showed that it contained approximately 5 International Units of vitamin B_1 per tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded: (1) In that the following statements (bottle label and wrapper, English) "Recommended for Tiredness, Loss of Weight, Irritability and Nervousness, Lack of Appetite, Lack of Energy and Pale Complexion when due to Nutritional Anemia or Secondary Anemia," and (translation from Spanish) "It is recommended for Fatigue, Loss of Weight, Irritability and Nervousness, Lack of Appetite, Lack of Energy and Pallor of the Face and Anemia caused by nutritional deficiency," were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes. (2) In that representations in the labeling, i. e., the name "Vitalex" and the statement (wrapper) "This exceptional Tonic is made of fine ingredients of recognized medicinal value combined with vitamins B," and (wrapper and bottle label) "Active ingredients * * * vitamin * * * B * * * Dose 4 tablets a day," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the drug contained a therapeutic amount of vitamin B_1, whereas it contained an amount of B_1 which would be inconsequential for therapeutic purposes; and its labeling failed to reveal the fact, material in the light of such representations, that the total daily dosage recommended, i. e., 4 tablets, would supply less than one-thirtieth of the average therapeutic dose of vitamin B_1. (3) In that the statement (wrapper), "It does not contain any injurious * * * drugs," was false and misleading since it contained nux vomica and zinc phosphide, drugs which might be injurious. (4) In that its containers (cartons) were so made, formed, and filled as to be misleading.

On December 15, 1941, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of $100.

493. Misbranding of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy. U. S. v. 8 Packages of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3161. Sample No. 30909-E.)

This preparation consisted of a bottle of liquid and an envelope containing pills labeled "Dr. Shreve's S and L Pills."

On October 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 8 packages of Dr. Shreve's Anti-Gall-Stone

Remedy at Michigan City, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 11, 1940, by Dr. Shreve's Medicine Co. from Newton, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that the liquid consisted essentially of limewater containing a white sediment and flavored with sassafras; and that the pills contained plant material (including a laxative plant drug) and metallic mercury (equivalent to 0.68 grain of mercury with chalk per pill), and were coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the wrapper and bottle label, "Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy," and statements in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious as a gall-stone remedy; that it would produce a chemical change in the gall and would alter the secretions of the gall bladder, liver, kidneys, and bladder; and that it would place the system in a better condition, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Dr. Shreve's S and L Pills were alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that they would be efficacious as a treatment for catarrh of the stomach or bowels, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea or dysentery; that they would promote digestion and assimilation and would restore tone to the system; and that they would be efficacious as a laxative for biliousness and sour stomach, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On December 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

494. Misbranding of A-Z Tablets. U. S. v. 214,900 A-Z Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3089. Sample No. 33388-E.)

On September 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 214,900 drug tablets at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about June 8, 1940. These tablets were shipped in bulk; subsequently they were repacked and labeled in part: "A-Z Tablets * * * Distributed by A-Z Sales Company Waterbury, Conn."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of potassium acid tartrate, calcium gluconate, sulfur, podophyllum, goldenseal, starch, and a small amount of an iron compound.

The libel alleged that the article so labeled was misbranded in that statements on the box label and in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of asthma, asthmatic spasms, bronchitis, bronchial irritations, catarrh, congestion of the upper respiratory system, hay fever, head colds, and nasal irritations, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On April 8, 1941, Phillips & Benjamin Co., Waterbury, Conn., and Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., claimants, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

495. Misbranding of Colloidal Dextro Calcium. U. S. v. 110 Bottles of Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3358. Sample No. 44102-E.)

This product did not contain the amount of calcium suggested and indicated in its labeling but did contain sodium benzoate materially in excess of the amount declared.

On November 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 110 bottles of the above-named product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped by the Bleything Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1940, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything * * * Dosage: One teaspoonful three times daily before meals. May be taken in milk or fruit juices, if preferred. In pronounced cases dosage may be doubled for two weeks. Dosage for children is the same as for adults," were false and misleading since they created the impression that it would supply the consumer with a significant amount of calcium even in pronounced cases of calcium deficiency when used as directed, when, in fact, it would supply but a negligible amount of calcium. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the label, "Less than 1/20 of